

## EXPLORING NORTH.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW THE ARCTIC POLE MAY BE FOUND.

Government Steamers by Short and Rapid Voyages During the Summer Months Could Sail Through the Northern Seas With Little Danger.

Four miles further north than the adventurous Markham had gone in the English service our countrymen, Lockwood and Brainerd, planted the stars and stripes in the latitude of 88 degrees 24 minutes north and took possession of that country in the name of the United States. Greely and his party had spent most of three years near the eighty-second parallel in Grant Land, a period much longer than was occupied by any of the earlier colonists of England in the United States, in the settlements at Roanoke, at Cuttyhunk or Sagadahoc, all of which anticipated Jamestown. And on the northwestern coast the long northern shore of Alaska is under the guardianship and law of the United States of America.

Has not the secretary of the navy any feeling of pride, in knowing that he is the guardian of these northern waters? Does he mean to let the Stars and Stripes, the flag which has established another flag farther north than the stars and stripes has floated?

There is a certain superstition about northern discovery in our time, as Mr. Hailpin, Mr. Perry, Mr. Gilder and others have well shown. Under the cumbersome theories of the British admiralty, grounded perhaps on traditions of Captain Cook, it came to be supposed that you must have large ships, where in fact you need the smallest vessels; that you must have many men, where in fact you need but few and must make preparations for many years, when in fact you will do all that is to be done in a few months. You set two elephants to do the work of one greyhound.

When, in fact, the late Dr. Rae and Messrs. Simpson and Druse traced the north shore of this continent, they did it by substituting sleds drawn by men for ships propelled by steam engines. It is one instance more where the ragged street boy, sitting on the top of a tree, sees the show which the prince and princess below him cannot see because he is so much nearer the liant staff, who cut off their line of vision.

Now, it is the business of Mr. Herbert, the secretary of the navy, whom Uncle Sam has appointed, to see to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and in a way to "perambulate them." To "perambulate" means that he is to see to their borders and to know who the neighbors are and what they are about. A few years ago two spirited women, Miss Davies and Mrs. Greely, brought to the ears of the administration the news that if somebody did not bring off our own officer, Captain Greely, from Smith sound, he might starve. They roused the nation, and the nation sent out Captain Schley, one of its naval officers, and he did as he was bid wonderfully well. He brought off Captain Greely, and thus one of the noblest officers the world knows, with his men, was saved for the service of the world. This instance shows what the secretary of the navy has to rely upon when he recalls what ocean in the north is his.

It does not need any act of congress with an appropriation, the purchase of vessels and the selecting of a lot of scientific men. It needs that on the Atlantic side, and on the Pacific side each, one little vessel should be fitted as Schley's vessel was to run into northern waters any summer when the chances open well. It needs that these vessels shall be put in charge of two of those fine young men of whom the navy is full who are eager to extend discovery and not sorry to win reputation.

Tell these officers to watch the chances every summer. General Greely, Mr. Halpin and others say that the most likely route to the pole is that to the west of Franz Josef land. Perhaps it is. Other people think it is by Behring straits. Perhaps it is. Now, let Lieutenant A in our Atlantic vessel and Lieutenant B in our Pacific vessel knock at each door every summer—at the Franz Josef door and at the Behring straits door. Let him see what he can see. Recollect that it is but 400 miles from the parallel of 82 degrees to the pole. If by good luck he did strike an open sea some summer, who knows what he could do?

Lieutenant A and Lieutenant B would be charged not to risk wintering in these regions. Wintering is none of their business. But they are to see what they can see in their little steamers between July 1 and Oct. 1.

The man who first runs his little steamer from Behring straits to Davis straits between July 30 and Aug. 10 will be the most famous navigator for all that is left of time since Magellan. There is certainly a channel there, McClure and his men have passed through and over it from west to east. That way the current flows. But they walked over half of it on the ice. Wreckage from the Jeannette was taken through this channel and found on the coast of Greenland.

Now, when Lieutenant B, on some favorable summer in some little government vessel named as fortunately as the Rush, pushes her some fine day from Behring straits to Bering's island—open sailing for 1,200 miles—then, when he finds that, as good chances, a northwest gale has blown the ice before him into Baffin's bay, and when he follows it that day, he and his crew will become the famous men of their time. In 25 or 30 days from Puget sound on the west he will telegraph from St. John's at Newfoundland to Secretary Herbert at the Grand Union, Saratoga, that in obedience to permission given in General Instructions No. 909, observing favorable conditions of the ice, he has, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth, sailed round the northern half of America.

There is but one other such possibility for fame. That is the possibility for Secretary Herbert and Lieutenant A. It will be fulfilled when this gentleman shall telegraph from New York to announce his arrival there Oct. 15, some year, after a successful run northward.

"As permitted by General Order No. 909, I passed the islands of Spitzbergen Aug. 3 and 4. \* \* \* Peary's further \* \* \* ice-blink \* \* \* masthead \* \* \* floe, crevasses \* \* \* until on Aug. 13, in latitude 90 degrees—no longitude—had the pleasure of displaying the American flag on a projecting point of an island, which I have ventured to name Herbert island in honor of the secretary of the navy of the United States. The flag of the nation floats on the north pole!" The secretary of the treasury has an opportunity of endorsing himself to mankind.—Edward Everett Hale in New York Recorder.

**The Beauty of Wild Shrubs.**  
The amateur will find nothing better worth taking into the home grounds than the native shrubs, vines and trees of his own country and neighborhood. He will probably not be convinced of this until he sees the wild shrubs in flower from the 1st of May till the water haze brings out its catkins in autumn. Then, if he has any eye for the beautiful, he will covet such plants, mark their site and transfer them when out of flower. One can have little idea of the noble growth into which these shrubs can be encouraged or the fine setting they make in familiar soil and climate.—Housewife.

**Nearly Two Hundred Feet Under Water.**  
The greatest depth under water ever reached by a diver is believed to have been attained by Captain John Christianson, who went down 190 feet below the surface at Elliott bay, Washington. He remained at that depth in his armor for 30 minutes without inconvenience.

## TAKEN FOR THE MURDERER.

Julian Ralph's Narrow Escape From a Dangerous Situation.

Once, when I was investigating the horrible and even yet mysterious murder of a young girl in a New Jersey village, I was taken for the murderer by her relatives, whom I could not blame, for they were ignorant, wrought up to an ugly pitch and suspicious of every stranger who came upon the scene. The girl had been buxom and pretty, and yet it must have been a stranger who slew her, they thought, for none who knew her could find it in his heart or in his nature to attempt to wrong her. In the course of a search of the neighborhood I visited the home of the afflicted family more than once, and on the last occasion was invited in to see the body. As I could not judge the manner of girl she had been without seeing her, I went in. Her three grown up brothers were there, and as I stood beside the coffin on returned to the door of the room, closed it and put his back against it. The others then attempted to carry out a project they had cherished, but concealed, which was to have me touch the body in order that they might see whether blood flowed from the wounds, according to an old superstition holds that such dumb mouths will accuse a murderer. At the moment I would not have done as they wished for a fortune.

"Put your hand on her," said one.

"I will not," said another.

"Touch her with your hand. You must."

"You cannot get away. Touch her."

"They were terribly in earnest."

"I will do nothing of the sort," I said, and then I made a very short, but very earnest speech, in which I explained who I was and how easily they could satisfy themselves about me. "And now," said I, advancing to the door, "stand aside and end this folly—quick!"

He obeyed, and in an instant the air of outdoors tasted almost as sweet as anything that I ever drew down my throat.—Julian Ralph in Scribner's.

**Appreciating the Country.**

It is said that we never learn to appreciate any blessing fully until we have been deprived of it. A boy who had been accustomed from infancy to the pure spring water from the granite hills of New England was sent to school at a distance from home where the water was impregnated with minerals and had a brackish taste. He said that he had never realized before that there was any real pleasure in drinking a glass of cold water, but he suddenly came to the conclusion that it was the greatest luxury in the world, and that for months he used to wake up in the night and his awake thinking how he would drink when he got back to his father's well. He felt as if he could spend two or three days on his first return doing nothing else.

People who have always lived in the country have little of that keen relish for its pleasures which one experiences who has been for months or perhaps for years shut up in the city. The inhalation of the pure air, the chance to walk on the soft ground instead of the unyielding stone pavement, the songs of the birds, the shade and the blossoms of the trees, the humming bees, the piping frogs, all the myriad forms of life and beauty peculiar to the country—it is only the tired, long confined denizen of the city who fully enjoys and appreciates them. When he escapes into the country, he feels translated as it were to a new and delightful state of existence.—New York Ledger.

**The Hundred and Fifty-first Psalm.**

Your Bible, if it is of the regulation sort, closes the book of Psalms with the one hundred and fiftieth. In the Greek Bible, however, there is another, entitled "A Psalm of David after he had slain Goliath." Athanasius praises it very highly in his "Synopsis of the Holy Scriptures." It was verified by Apollinarius Alexandrinus, A. D. 390, and a Latin translation of it may be found in the works of Fabricius. The English translation is by Baring-Gould, the well known antiquarian:

First—I was small among my brethren, and growing up in my father's house, I kept his sheep.

Second—My hands made the organ and my fingers shaped the psaltery.

Third—And who declared unto my Lord, He, the Lord, he loosed all things.

Fourth—He sent his angels and they took me from my father's sheep. He anointed me in mercy from his unction.

Fifth—Great and goodly are my brethren, but with them God was not well pleased.

Sixth—I went to meet the giant stranger, and he curried me by all his idols.

Seventh—But I smote off his head with his own drawn sword, and I blotted out the reproach of Israel.

—St. Louis Republic.

**An Honest Gas Meter.**

The penny-in-the-slot system has been applied very successfully to gas meters in several large English cities. In its latest form the meter has three dials, marked "E. S. and D.," and no sooner has a penny been dropped into the slot than the hand of the "D" dial records it. When 12 pennies have been dropped in, the "D" dial stands at "0," while the hand on the "S" dial records that one shilling's worth of pennies are in the drawer, and so on until £20 worth of gas has been paid for. The hands can only move one way, so that the householder practically gets an indisputable receipt for the pennies he puts into the slot and the total amount he has paid for his gas. An indicator shows how many feet of gas are "paid for but unconsumed."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

**The Importance of Small Things.**

Small things are sometimes very important factors in the lives of men and of nations. A chance word spoken unintentionally has often resulted in differences between rulers that have led to the overthrow of kingdoms. A mere act of ordinary kindness has been known to change what appeared to be the destiny of a man from a wretched and ignominious death to life with opportunity to make life glorious, and all within the short space of an hour.—Harper's Young People.

**Nature's Protection For the Ear.**

The membrane lining the canal of the ear contains a great number of little glands which secrete a waxy substance having an intensely bitter taste. The purpose of this is to prevent the entrance of insects and to keep the ear clean, as the layer of wax dries in scales, which rapidly fall away, thus removing with them any particle of dust or other foreign matters which may have found entrance to the ear.

**She Looks For a Change.**

A Boston professor, in explaining to a class of young ladies the theory according to which the body is entirely renewed every seven years, said:

"The Miss B. in seven years you will no longer be Miss B."

"I really hope I sha'n't," demurely responded the girl, modestly casting down her eyes.—New York Ledger.

**English Dukes and Their Estates.**

The Duke of Devonshire owns 80,000 acres in Derbyshire, but none in Devon; Lord Derby some 50,000 acres in Lancashire, but none in Derby; Lord Leicester 40,000 acres in Norfolk, but none in Leicester. But one-third of the rural estates of the Duke of Bedford, worth £150,000 a year, are in that county.—London Tit-Bits.

**The Siamese Language.**

The Siamese language somewhat resembles the Chinese. It is mostly monosyllabic and has five tones by which each word may be given five different significations, with further primitive, derivative and figurative meanings for each.—Philadelphia Press.

## General Advertisements.

## We are Still Importing Goods.

Among other things the bark "G. N. Wilcox" brought us the following:

Hubbuck's Genuine, No. 1 and No. 3 White Lead, in 25, 50 or 100 lb. iron kegs.

Hubbuck's White Zinc, Red Lead, pale boiled and raw.

Oil, Stockholm and Coal Tar, in barrels or drums.

Castile Soap, Shot, BB to No. 10, Punched Horse Shoes, Sal Soda, galv'd Anchors, Brush

Door Mats, flexible steel and iron Wire Rope, Seine T wine

Harris' Harness Liquid, Day, & Martin Blacking, galvanized

Buckets and Tubs, Chain, blk. and galv'd 1/4 to 5/8; galv'd

Sheet Iron, No. 16 to 26; Tinned Wire, Copper Wire,

No. 10 to 20, black and galv'd

Fence Wire, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Blue Mottled Soap, Anvils,

70 to 200 lbs.; Blacksmith's Vises, all sizes; a large asmt.

of Bar Iron, kegs Dry Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, Paris

Yellow, Burnt Umber, Ult. Blue, Paris Green, Metallic

Paint, etc.

Also, received ex Australia,

2600 asst'd Elect. Lamps,

Hose, Butcher Knives, Carvers, Carriage Gloss Paint, Sulphur

Bellows, Scissors, Shoe, Paint and Varnish Brushes;

Buckles, Picture Cord, Furniture Nails, Tape Measures,

Jennings Bits, Yale Padlocks, Oilers, galv'd Swivels, White

Shellac, Gold Leaf, Leather Washers, and at last our fine

asmt. of Wostenholm Pocket Knives and Razors has got

here.

We were almost out of those fine swing Razor Stropps, but have a new lot this steamer.

We have a full line of Electrical Goods, and can wire

houses for Electric Lights on short notice. Now is the time

to leave your order for wiring, as in a few months the current

for lights can be furnished and then everyone will want lights

at once, and those whose houses are wired will of course get

lights first.

★

To support the cause of Annexation of Hawaii

to the United States and assist all other movements,

political, social or religious, which are of benefit to these Islands and their people.

To print all the news of its parish without fear

or favor, telling what goes on with freshness and accuracy, suppressing nothing which the public has

the right to know. To make itself indispensable to the family circle by a wise selection of miscellaneous

reading matter.

★

As a commentator the STAR has never been

accused of unworthy motives.

As a reporter the STAR has left no field of local

interest ungleamed.

As a friend of good government the STAR has

been instant in service and quick to reach results.

As an advertising medium the STAR, from the

week of its birth, has been able to reach the best

classes of people on all the Islands.

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Compare the daily table of contents with that of

any other evening journal in Honolulu—

The "STAR" Is

50 Cents

A Month

In Advance.

J. Emmeluth & Co.

No. 6 Nounau st., and 104 Merchant st.

Native Fans and Island

Curios,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE

"Elite" Ice Cream Parlors

General Advertisements.

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## WHY YOU WANT THE "STAR!"

A NEWSPAPER IS A NECESSITY to every person in the community—man,

woman or child—who is able to read and

who desires to keep in touch with the spirit of this

progressive age and wishes to be posted as to events

of interest which are continually happening at home

and abroad, on land and sea."

★

The STAR is a new paper and has introduced

Californian methods of journalism into Hawaii, where,

before its advent, the Massachusetts newspaper tra-

ditions of 1824 held sway. It has three prime objects:

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